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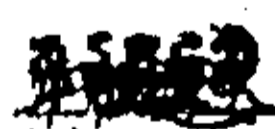
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, May 19th.
Mr. Gladstone is confined to his room,
suffering from a cold and fever.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The *modus vivendi* with Portugal has been
prolonged, pending the negotiations now being
carried on between the British and Portuguese
Governments.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

The Bill brought forward by Lord Knutsford,
Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been
passed by the House of Lords.

LA GRIPPE.

May 18th.
The epidemic of influenza continues unabated
in England.

TEMPORIZING WITH PORTUGAL.

The *modus vivendi* has been prolonged for a
month.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British gunboat *Plymouth* arrived to-day from
Japan, and the *Redpole* left for Amoy.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, the new vice-consul at
Canton, arrived this morning from Foochow by
the Douglas Co's steamer *Italian*.

TO-MORROW evening a smoking concert will be
given in the City Club, as a sort of informal
inauguration of that worthy institution.

The Directors of the Hongkong and China Gas
Company recommend a dividend of 10 per cent.
and a bonus of 2½ per cent. for the past year.

A lot of drain-layers were blasting a rocky bit
of road at West Point, this morning, when a
pebble of about 15 lbs. weight struck hands with
the ribs of one of the gang. He might have
deserved it, but—*di mortali*, etc.

At the Legislative Council meeting to-morrow the
Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law
in respect of the sale of shares in Companies
registered under the Companies Ordinances
1856 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Com-
panies," will be read a second time.

A NEW steamer—the *Loe Sok*—has been added
to the fleet of the Scottish Oriental Steamship
Company. She was piloted hither from Glasgow
(having been built by the Fairfield Co.) by Capt.
Benson, arriving this morning. She is 1,020
tons register, 270 feet long, and 36 feet beam.

FIVE Chinamen were charged at the Police Court
this morning with gambling in a house in
Gilmartin's Bazaar, last night. Acting Inspector
Mann gave the usual details of arrest, and the
keeper of the house was fined \$2 for letting the
game, the rest of the defendants being fined a
dollar each.

LAST Wednesday morning Messrs. Mackenzie
& Co.'s comptroller's office, at Shanghai, was
broken into and 15,000 cash stolen from the
comptroller's money box. The thief actually
took 20,000 cash, but being unable to carry so
much away, he dropped 5,000 cash outside the
room. He had bitten off more than he could
chew.

At the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. A.
G. Wise, Ram Singh, a Gun Lascari, and Lo
Yut, a hawker, were charged with committing a
nameless offence at McGregor Barracks on
Saturday last. Mr. Wotton defended the first
defendant. After the medical evidence had been
given his Worship committed the accused for trial,
hall being refused.

THE performance of "David Garrick" which
Mrs. Brown Potter and Mr. Kyle Bellow
intended to give on Saturday evening will have
to stand over until their return from Japan, some
six weeks hence. However, on Friday evening
they will be supported by a number of amateurs,
when a choice programme of general elocutionary
selections will be provided.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of an
interesting little pamphlet entitled "The Kingdom
of Siam in Progress and Prospects," by Captain
A. J. Loftus, R. G. S. hydrographer to the
King. In carefully perusing this brochure we
may find something sufficiently interesting to our
readers to justify a review of Captain Loftus'
notions regarding the Land of the White
Elephant.

PATRICK HIGGINS, a private in the A. & S.
Highlanders, was charged before Mr. Wise at the
Magistracy this morning with stealing a pair of
shoes, the property of Private Howie, on
Saturday last. Evidence was given that the
defendant was seen taking the shoes from the
complainant's room, and that he afterwards
disposed of them to a seaman on board the
steamer *Titicaca*. The defendant, upon being
asked what he had to say, said it was a com-
plicated affair. The Magistrate solved the com-
plication by sentencing him to a month's imprison-
ment with hard labour.

The Canadian-Pacific steamer *Empress of
Japan* left the Mersey on April 12th with 120
passengers, who are on what is amusingly
described as "a trip round the world." The new
steamer will call at Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said,
Suez, Colombo, and Singapore, on route to
Hongkong, and will then take her place on the
regular line between here and Vancouver. Sir
Charles Gooch, Colonel West and family, Capt.
and Lady Rose, and Ladies Mabel and Nina
Fitzgerald are among the passengers on board,
and Major-General Newdegate was expected to
join at Gibraltar. The vessel is expected to
arrive here on Saturday next.

It is stated that considerable applications were
received from Chinese in the Far East for the
shares of the National Bank of China issued in
London.

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. Wise
resumed the inquiry into the circumstances
attending the death of Kwok Ching, a boy who
died from the effects of injuries received by the
fall of a verandah in Station Street, Yau-ma-tei,
on the 30th ult. Mr. Sample, Inspector of
Buildings, said he had visited the premises.
He was of opinion that the verandah had fallen
in consequence of the foundations having sunk.
The work appeared to be of the usual kind. He
suggested that the people who tenanted such
premises should not be allowed to store goods
on verandahs, nor yet use them as dwelling
places. Mr. Wise returned a verdict of "Acci-
dental death."

THE Tientsin correspondent of the Shanghai
Mercury writes on May 15th:—On Monday we
had a most interesting phenomenon, for there
was only two feet of water on the Taku Bar at
high tide. The lowest remembered is 5 feet 8
inches. The Chinese I am told have no record
of the tide ever being so low before, and it was
supposed here that an extraordinary gale was
blowing in the Gulf, but as far as I can find out
the gale was blowing on Sunday and Monday
and was nothing out of the common. Yesterday
there were twenty-one wrecks on both sides of
the bar either waiting to come in or go out, as it
was fully persuaded that it is not the river that
wants deepening, but the Bar itself, and this
could easily be done.

THE National Bank of China (Limited) was re-
gistered in London by Palmer, Son and Pollock,
with a capital of £1,000,000. In 750 £1 founders'
shares and 99,925 £1 ordinary shares. The
Company's business in Europe is to be under the
control of the London Board of Directors,
consisting of not more than ten nor less than
three, each of whom must be permanently
resident in Great Britain; such directors
shall be nominated by the subscribers to the
Memorandum of Association. Re-
muneration £350. The Company's business in
Shanghai and in Northern China shall be under
the management of the Shanghai board
which shall consist of not less than three nor
more than ten. Remuneration for the Hong-
kong and Shanghai boards, £5,000 for each
director—the total to be divisible, as they shall
determine. Qualification: Hongkong directors,
£1,000; London or Shanghai directors, £5,000.

We hear, says the *Japan Daily Herald*, that a
circular has been issued to the several offices of
the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*, intimating that the
agents of the Company are to be Japanese in-
stead of foreigners, the present Agents being
lowered to the second position, as a preliminary.
It is to be presently seen that services being
ultimately dispensed with altogether, as they
may be deemed safe to do so. Also, that the
signatures to bills of lading will be those of
Japanese officers. With respect to the last
proposed alteration, it is open we believe to
question, as to whether under Japanese law,
Japanese signatures will suffice, since to make
Japanese documents binding, seals rather than
signatures are essential. It is possible that at
foreign banks may entertain objections to the
acceptance of bills of lading with Japanese
signatures only for agent from anything but
Japanese signatures. It will be for the best to
bring the matter to a final decision, and to
detect forgeries, should such be attempted.

THE crash with which old Noah's Junk struck
the highest pinnacle of Mount Ararat was but a
trifle compared to that which brought friend
Bellyjones and his illustrious party to an anchor
on Saturday night, when sailing on the placid
bosom of the Pearl river en route to the famous
City of Rama, but anyhow—

There they lay all that night
Chronically fuddled in a piteous plight.
But as old "Sol" asserted himself on the follow-
ing morning it was ascertained that the barge
was hard and fast on the bar, and prayers were at
once offered for the safe delivery of the
valuable cargo, and "Old Nick" having many
other irons in the fire was more easily propitiated
than would have been the case under ordinary
circumstances, and was induced to forbear
casting his net. Rumour hath it, however, that
a most anxious time was passed, and when at
last the *Kingsfisher* was once more got under
weigh, sacrifices were offered up, and the party
eventually reached Canton none, and the worse for
its unwonted exertions in the praying line. Sky
pilots now are like the majority of local stocks—
at a considerable discount.

THE London and China Express of April 17th
says:—From Yunnan we hear that the fine
machinery, valued at £4,000 to £5,000, imported
via Japan from England last year, has arrived
here, but has been laid aside, as the Japanese
Engineers, formerly employed by the Mining
Commissioner, have returned to Japan, their
term of three years' service being complete. It
is true a Japanese miner went up with the
machinery, but as his pay only amounts to \$50
a month we may be sure that his abilities are not
likely to be much used by the rich mine of
Yunnan, and Kuei-Chow, until capable
respectable, and well-paid foreigners have been
employed to develop them in a proper manner.
As to other matters in Yunnan they are not much
more satisfactory. On the death of Tsé-
Yu-Ying, late Viceroy of that Province, the French
had a little respite in Tonquin. Now, however,
that Tsé's brother has been appointed
Provincial Judge of Yunnan, with Command-in-
chief of all the auxiliary troops still maintained
in the province, the French are being
harassed in Tonquin, and will continue to be
until they renew an aggressive policy. The
Tientsins are all related with the frontier chiefs by
marriage.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board was held this
afternoon, when seven members were present.
Letters were laid on the table—from the
Government approving the site selected for the
Vaccine Institute and from the local branch of
the British Medical Association calling attention
to the difficult and serious question of exhuming
the remains of Chinese dead, which should be
allowed to lie buried at least 10 or 20 years, and
in cases of cholera, small pox, etc., should not
be disturbed at all, which course would soon
present such a serious aspect as to suggest
the consideration of some other method of
disposal in place of burying on this island. A
Committee was appointed to consider the
question, consisting of the Vice President, the
Colonial Surgeon, and Dr. Ho Kai. On the
meeting returns up to May 16th. Mr. Francis
Dr. Dr. Caudle drew attention to the admission
of small pox cases to the Tsung Wa Hospital.
In reply to 13 petitions for laundry accommo-
dation it was decided to inform the petitioners
before that the applications would be noted;
there were only ten laundries. It was also
decided to recommend to the Government that
a latrine be erected near the railway station at
the Peak. A number of houses in Queen's Road
and Prince's Road were reported to be very badly
drained, and the Committee's report on the site
for a new western market, recommending that
the market be as near as possible to the present
one, was adopted.

THE price paid by the German Emperor
for the Scotch yacht *Tartan* was £5,500. She
will be re-christened *Briton*, and will take part
in the English Regatta.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr.
Wise, eight "ricksha coolies" were fined a Mexican
each, for obstructing traffic near the Clock Tower
yesterday afternoon. That is as it should be.
But the broker still besieges the Hotel.

WRITING on May 10th, a correspondent of the
N. C. Daily News says:—On the 6th inst. Mr.
Carles embarked on the *Changon* on his home-
ward voyage, and Mr. E. L. B. Allen took charge
of the British Consulate. All the foreign resi-
dents turned out to wish Mr. Carles a *bon
voyage*. That a serious outrage was contem-
plated at Yangchow some ten days ago on the
Jesuit Mission there appears to be no doubt, but
the would-be rioters were promptly "sat upon"
by the Chinese authorities, with the help of a
large contingent of soldiers. The cause, as
usual, is the dissemination of reports of the
alleged ill-treatment of children at the Orphanage,
and it was even reported that one of them had
been boiled in a bath! What an interesting
people these Chinese are!

UNDER the heading "Important to Government
Debtors," the *Strait Times* of the 6th inst.
says:—A case of considerable importance to
Government debtors, and especially so to
witnesses who are bound over to give evidence
at the Assize Court, came on for hearing before
Mr. Justice Goldney on Monday, when the
Attorney-General applied for an order for the
arrest and commitment of one Sotai Mexican.
The facts of the case briefly are as follows:—A
man named Sotai Mexican was bound over to
give evidence at the Assizes; he failed to appear
and his recognizances were forfeited. The
Attorney-General commenced a suit under the
Crown Suits Ordinance against Mexican on the
forfeited recognizances, and obtained judgment
and took out execution. The Sheriff returned *nila
bona*, and on that the Attorney-General applied
to the Registrar to issue a writ for the arrest of
Sotai Mexican and his commitment to prison. A
person's arrest in cases between subject and
subject was abolished by the Debtors' Ordinance,
the Registrar referred the matter to the Court
under Section 36 of the Civil Procedure Ordinance.
On Monday the Attorney-General applied to
the Court for the issue of the writ and the
Court ordered that it should be issued. It is
perfectly clear that in England the Debtors'
Ordinance does not affect Crown debts, and
therefore a man who is indebted to the Crown
can be arrested. Here, the only doubt is as to
how the Crown Suits Ordinance has made an
alteration in the law. The Court was satisfied
that the Attorney-General had shown *prima
facie* case for the issue of the warrant, and
allowed it to be issued, leaving it to the debtor
to apply to the Court to set it aside if he chose.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

May 20th.

THE AFFRAY AT COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

Tob Sin, complainant at the Cosmopolitan
Dock was indicted, first with feloniously wound-
ing Yu Shan with intent, and secondly with
causing bodily hurt, on the 4th March.
The following jurors were empanelled:—P. G. Kibbe,
H. P. Milhides de Figueiredo, R. T. Wright,
H. W. B. Emers, E. A. Rad, J. Wilkie, and E.
Mauricio.—The Attorney-General (Mr. W. C.
Goodman) prosecuted, and Mr. Francis, Q.C.,
defended.

The Attorney General rehearsed the facts of
the case, to the effect that a boiler-maker at the
Cosmopolitan Dock had lost about 20 cents in
gambling, but could not pay a quarrel
resulted, and on the next day a free fight
occurred, in which six men were hurt, and
prisoner, who was complainant at the dock, was
said to have wounded some of them with two
swords.

The evidence of Yu Shan and Leong Fat went
to show that prisoner had set up a gambling
place. The man who could not pay the four
cents had left his coat as security, and next day
took the money and asked for his coat. The
men in the complainant's house, who were engine
fitters, assaulted him, and this led to a general
fight between the fitters and the boiler-maker.
Yu Shan saw prisoner attacking a man, and at
once called out to his friends; Tob Sin then
cut down Yu Shan, and some fifty or sixty on
each side took part in the fight.

The Sikh watchman stated that he did not see
any blow struck, as immediately the disturbance
began he ran away, and did not return until all
was quiet.

Mr. Henry Smith, superintendent at the Dock,
said that defendant had been eight years in the
Company's service, and was always very quiet
and well behaved.

Mr. Francis addressed the jury, urging the
insufficiency of the evidence against the
prisoner. A fight took place among scores of
coolies, and the prisoner was charged as the
reasonable man, although there was no clear
evidence against him. And even if it was he
who did use violence, it was necessary in self-
defence, as the complainant's duty was to keep
order, in the absence of police or European
authority. It was evident that a large crowd of
men went to the spot armed, intending to fight,
and the prisoner was in serious danger.

The Attorney General replied briefly. The
gambling house established by prisoner was the
basis of the whole quarrel, which ended
fatally. There was no evidence that the
complainant was attacked or compelled to defend
himself with the sword; the men whom he cut
were themselves unarmed.

Sentence was deferred until to-morrow.

LIFE IN VICTORIA GAOL.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. A.
G. Wise, the adjourned summons against J. L.
Wood, turnkey, for having introduced liquor into
the Gaol, and having given a cigar to a prisoner
named John Gray, was called. Mr. Stokes,
Solicitor, prosecuted, on behalf of Mr. A.
M. Thomson, Acting Superintendent of Victoria
Gaol, and Mr. Caldwell, of Messrs. Caldwell and
Wilkinson, defended.

Upon the defendant's name being called he
did not appear.

His Worship said he could not go on with the
case, as the defendant had not put in an
appearance. Did Mr. Stokes ask for a warrant?
Mr. Stokes asked if sentence could not be
passed.

His Worship said he could give Wood six
months' hard labour, but why was he going to
undergo the sentence if he had left the Colony?
Mr. Stokes then applied for a warrant for
Wood's arrest.

J. Quinn, head-turnkey, Victoria Gaol, upon
remand, came up for sentence for introducing
sivicious liquor into the Gaol to be used by
prisoners, on the 25th December, 1890—Mr.
Stokes prosecuted.

His Worship asked Mr. Stokes if he had any
more evidence to produce, and was answered in
the negative.

The defendant said he had no further state-
ment to make in his defence.

His Worship, addressing the defendant, said
he thought that the amount of bail he fixed on
the last occasion was sufficient to show that he
considered the charge amply proved. He would
consider the time Quinn had been in the Govern-
ment service and the fact of his having risen to
be a head-turnkey. Under the Ordinance he was
liable to a fine of £20 or six months' imprison-
ment, or both. However he would take into con-
sideration the length of the defendant's service,
and would impose a fine of £10.

THE "TAI-ON" CASE.

CASE DISMISSED.

Chau U Fal and Ho Ying Ming, of the Ping
Kli-shan, Praya Cantonee, were summoned before
Mr. Wise, at the Police Court this morning with
having unlawfully and wilfully made a false
declaration, contrary to 18 and 19 Vic. sec. 91,
on the 6th April last. Mr. Stokes, Acting Crown
Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Ewens, of Messrs.
Ewens and Reece, defended the first, and Mr.
Caldwell, of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson,
the second defendant.

Mr. Stokes said he proposed to take the cases
separately, and would take the case against Chau
U Fal first. He then read the charge.

Mr. Ewens submitted that the Court had no
jurisdiction to try who the owner of the ship
was, and that it ought to be a civil case.

Mr. Stokes said the defendant was charged with
having made a false declaration; the question
was not whether the defendant was the owner
or not.

Comd. W. C. Hastings, R.N., Acting Harbour
Master, said that by virtue of his appoint-
ment he was the registrar of shipping. The
declaration produced was made before him
on the 6th April by the defendant. In
consequence of certain facts he had heard, he
had an interview with the defendant on the 23rd
April. He then made a statement to the effect
that he was one of the owners of the *Tai-on*.
There were seven partners, five or six of whom
lived in Hongkong; the others lived in Canton.
The ship was worth \$80,000. He owned
32/64 of the ship, and at that time there had
been no division of profits, and should any
liability be incurred all the shareholders would
bear a like proportion. The statement was
signed by Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, and
dated April 23rd, 1891. The interview took
place in the Registrar-General's office. Mr.
Stewart-Lockhart acted as interpreter. The
defendant declared to the statement.

Cross-examined—The defendant went to the
Attorney-General's office. He was asked to go
there by witness, as he thought there was some-
thing wrong about his naturalization papers.
Witness asked him to tell him all he knew about
that matter. He was not cautious in any way
about incriminating himself. The defendant
spoke in Chinese, and afterwards signed the
statement. All the conversation that took
place was in Chinese and he took the answers
to his questions down in English. They were
read over to him in Chinese, which was trans-
lated by Mr. Stewart-Lockhart.

Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar-General
said that he was present on April 23rd, when
the defendant made a statement. Witness
interpreted in the interview. The statement was
afterwards read over to him and signed.

Cross-examined—The defendant was present
at the instance of the Harbour-master. Witness
did not put any questions to him on his own
account; he merely acted as interpreter.

Chan Wan Chai said that he was one of the
members of the Kwong Hip Leong ship, No. 44,
Praya East. The ship was a boat-building and
machinery shop. He had an entry in his book
headed the Wing Tai ship. The entry com-
menced from the year before last. It began on
the "10th day, 8th moon, 18th year Kwang-
su, (September 18th, 1890) \$30,000 as earnest
money for the boat *Tai-on*. All the entries
were for that boat for work done. The page
was headed the Wing Tai ship. He had no
share in the *Tai-on* steamer; he formerly had.
The interest he had was a \$3,000 or more
share. He never had a \$10,000 interest in the
steamer. Through him persons had obtained
that amount of shares. Altogether all shares
got through him amounted to \$30,000. The
amount swelled from \$10,000 to \$30,000, because
they found out that they had not got sufficient
capital. The increase took place during about
twelve months. There was scrip issued for the
shares. He obtained shares for Kwok Wong
Fong, the members belonged to Canton; Wei
U Fong, Hing Fong and Wing Ip Fong
all of Canton. He did not deal directly
with the boats, but through friends. Formerly
these friends were shareholders. Pan Chi
King was one of those friends, also; Ching
Wing in, who lived at Canton. U Fong Shang
also had a share. All the shares had since been
sold to the defendant either on the 4th or 6th
April. Witness said his own shares on the 3rd
or 4th April for \$2,000 or more. He sold them
at a ten per cent. discount. All the rest of the
shares were sold at the same price. It was an out
and out sale. He then ceased to have any interest
in the ship, but as he was engaged by J. H. M.
he must still inspect her from time to time. He
was sure of the date of the selling of his shares.
He remembered because he had to sign a paper.
He built the boat and received money from
intending subscribers. He did tell Mr. Osmond
that he had an interest amounting to \$10,000 in
the steamer *Tai-on* on the 3rd April. He also
said his object in becoming naturalized was so
that he could fly the British flag, but not with
reference to the *Tai-on* steamer. He did say
that if the vessel should become his property it
would be a good thing to be naturalized.

Cross-examined—Negotiations for about
\$3,000. The defendant was now owner of them.
He held half the steamer. He held the scrip,
which was transferred to him, on the 3rd or 4th
April.

U Fong Shang said that he knew the steamer
Tai-on. He formerly possessed \$2,000 worth of
shares, but the shares got through him amounted
to \$34,000. He, and the last witness, were
recognized as the originators of the venture, and
each held a half. He got many from Canton,
and Fatsan. When he sold the shares to Ho
Ying Ming, he gave him scrip for \$10,000. He
was formerly managing partner of the Wing Tai
Hong Kong, and was only employed there. He
ceased to be master of the Wing Tai on the 2nd

or 3rd April. On the 7th April he never told
Mr. Osmond that he had a \$10,000 interest in
the steamer; neither did he wish to become
naturalized so as to fly the British flag.

3-year-olds was won by Dearest; Cordellier second, Imogene third.

The riotous conduct yesterday of the striking weavers at Bradford, Yorkshire, continues. A large concourse of people gathered this morning about the Town Hall square. There is great excitement in the town. Police have as yet refrained from interference with the strikers, but the troops in the barracks are under arms. Several arrests have been made. The proprietors of the mills say the weavers are perfectly willing to return to work, but they are terrified by the leaders and labor agitators.

A Paris dispatch says that the French naval authorities express themselves as much amused at the Kaiser's proposition that in the next war the German fleet should destroy the enemy by one great coup. The French are confident of maintaining their maritime superiority over the Germans, whatever may be the case on land, and a leading Admiral is credited with the remark that very few of Germany's vessels would survive the coup; that it would be another Lissa, and with more disastrous consequences for Germany than that battle had for Italy.

In other quarters the Kaiser's remarks are accepted as indicating a set purpose to provoke a conflict with France and Russia, and that at no distant date. By the manufacture of arms in France the Russian forces will soon be completely equipped with the most modern weapons of destruction. It is said that the Czar's gratification with the promptitude and perfection of the French-manufactured repeating rifles for the Russian Army was one of his motives for decorating President Carnot with the Order of St. Andrew.

PARIS, April 14th. It is announced to-day that the German Government has decided to conclude commercial treaties with Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. In addition to the Commercial Treaty now in progress between Germany and Austria. This action upon the part of the German Government is understood to mean that Germany is aiming at a customs coalition between herself and the countries mentioned against France.

LIVERPOOL, April 14th. The Liverpool Star has caused something of a sensation by attacking the Manchester Canal enterprise as an impracticable one, giving some startling facts to uphold its assertions. It declares that an unforeseen obstacle has been encountered in the shape of a huge deposit of rock at the entrance, involving the cost of excavating 200,000 cubic yards of solid granite. This would add a round £1,000,000 to the cost of the work above the current estimates. The Star accordingly predicts the collapse of the scheme.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14th. A young officer named Annenkov, belonging to the regiment of the Grand Duke Nicholas the younger, now stationed at Gatchina, committed suicide under very mysterious circumstances. A note was found on his table, explaining that no other course was open to him, as he had been stopped by a personage of such an exalted position that it was impossible for him to demand satisfaction. It is reported that the Grand Duke Nicholas the younger was the cause of the tragedy. The newspapers of the capital have received strict injunctions from the Censor of the Press not to mention the subject.

DUBLIN, April 14th. The Freeman's Journal asserts that Justin Hunt McCarthy, son of the anti-Parnell leader, will shortly announce his conversion to the tenets of Buddhism. The young man has been a zealous student of Orientalism, but it was not generally supposed that he had more than a passing admiration for the mystic doctrine of Guatama.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14th. A Russian warship belonging to the Volunteer fleet, fitted by popular subscription, was stopped by the Turkish authorities on duty at the Dardanelles. The Russian vessel was proceeding on her way to Vladivostok, Asia, near the northern limit of Korea, on the Sea of Japan. She was loaded with railroad materials and had as passengers a large number of "military workmen," according to the term used by the Russians, who are detailed to construct the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The officer in command of the Russian ship, upon being brought to the guns of the fort at the Dardanelles, immediately appealed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople—De Neldoff—who, in turn, entered the strongest protest possible with the Turkish officials of this city. Neldoff claimed in warm terms that the action of the Turkish officers at the Dardanelles was in direct and flagrant violation of the commercial treaties existing between Russia and Turkey. After considerable interchange of views on the subject the Porte finally came to the conclusion that it would be undesirable to detain the warship any further, and she was allowed to pass.

The action of the Turkish authorities in stopping the Russian warship was taken on the ground that by the treaty of 1841 between the five Great Powers and Turkey, it was decided no ship of war belonging to any nation, save Turkey, should pass the Dardanelles without the express consent of Turkey.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14th. General Rocca, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

LONDON, April 15th. Rioting was renewed at Bradford last evening by the striking weavers. The mob numbered at least 20,000 persons. The street-lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The military, police and special constables charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were injured. The rioters again gathered in Sunbide street at 10 o'clock to-night. The police attempted to disperse the mob, but they proved futile. Finally the police made a flank movement, and by this means succeeded in making the men retreat, but not without a fierce struggle, during which all the windows in the buildings on Sunbide street were smashed by the shower of missiles with which the strikers sought to repulse the police.

A terrible riot is reported to have occurred at Bading, Posen, between Army reserves going on duty and the police. The trouble appears to have originated in some rudeness on the part of the police toward the military. The latter resented and a bloody fight ensued, both parties using their weapons freely. The police got the best of the struggle and three of the reserve men were killed.

PARIS, April 15th. Dispatches from Chile state that a desperate battle, resulting in a victory for the Chilean insurgents, was fought at Copiapo, the capital of the province of Atacama. Only meager details are given. The dispatches say the insurgents, after a long and determined struggle, defeated with heavy loss a force of 3,000 of President Balmaceda's troops. The dispatches, which are supposed to have originated from insurgent sources, add that the insurgent army is increasing steadily in strength, and intends shortly to march upon the capital, Santiago de Chile, and Valparaiso.

ROME, April 15th. The Vatican has just completed its labors in connection with the reorganization of the Catholic Church in Brazil. That country will henceforth be divided into two ecclesiastical provinces. The new province formed will be that of Rio de

Janeiro. The number of dioceses is increased from twelve to sixteen.

Very important negotiations have taken place between the Vatican and the Bishops of South America. The Pope requested each Bishop to give his opinion as to the advisability of holding a grand South American Ecclesiastical Council on the model of the one recently held in Baltimore. The majority of the Bishops gave a decision in favor of the proposition and the Council will accordingly be held shortly. Its aim will be the entire reorganization of the American churches. The Vatican also decided to increase the number of Mexican Bishops and a Provincial or National Council will soon be convoked.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15th. In spite of the peaceful utterances of Government officials in Europe everybody knows that Russia is making extensive preparations for war, and that her rivals are, on their side, making counter-preparations for a great struggle, which must sooner or later take place. Russia has been expending enormous sums in the construction of strategic railroads, and in this and other ways arrangements for the transportation of large bodies of Russian troops to the Austro-German frontier are almost completed.

DUBLIN, April 15th. It is stated in well-informed quarters that Messrs. Sexton and Healy are having a serious quarrel in regard to the editorial management of the National Press, the organ of the McCarthy party. Mr. Sexton, it is said, objects to Mr. Healy praising himself in letters unsigned or bearing fictitious signatures, and there are other matters in dispute between the two men.

MADRID, April 15th. At the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, held in this city to-day, all the foreign Ministers, including the United States Minister, signed the document embodying provisions for the protection of industrial property, agreed upon at the Conference of Technical Delegates, held in 1890, and representing the practice of making false declarations as to the origin of merchandise and favoring the keeping of an international register of trade-marks.

BRUSSELS, April 15th. The statement by the *Etat Belge* that Henry M. Stanley has been appointed Governor of Congo State is officially denied.

LISBON, April 15th. The entire Cabinet has resigned. The King will announce his action in the matter to-morrow.

LONDON, April 15th. A telegram from Pretoria, South Africa Republic, announces that a Boer expedition, with the consent of Portugal will establish a republic in either Mashonaland or Manicaland. This project, if carried out, will affect the Manica territory claimed by England, and will probably result in further trouble between England and Portugal.

Dispatches received here from Durban, South Africa, show that the Portuguese authorities are taking a high hand in Mashonaland. This latest instance of their hostility to British interests in that district is likely to cause further tension in the relations between the governments of Great Britain and Portugal. There are a number of British colonists who settled in Mashonaland, and the mails destined for them are carried by the way of Beira, a Portuguese settlement. A short time ago, upon the arrival of the British mail sacks at Beira, the Portuguese authorities held them and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination. Great indignation on the part of British colonists was aroused by this high-handed proceeding.

Another dispatch from South Africa says that Sir John Willoughby has reached Delagoa Bay. He expects on his arrival at Beira to apply for permission to proceed to the Pange river and offered to pay the prescribed duties. As he received no answer after forty-eight hours he started without permission, when the Portuguese opened fire upon him, seized his two steamers with the mails and provisions and imprisoned sixteen of the crew. Sir John Willoughby says that the lives of the British at Beira are in great danger. The explanation of the seizure given at Lisbon is that Sir John Willoughby's vessels attempted to proceed up the river without paying duties.

Further details regarding the firing upon the British steamer *Agnes*, which was engaged in conveying the expedition, and the seizure of the cargo of boats engaged in the same service, show that Sir John Willoughby, commanding the *Agnes*, endeavored to secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duty of 3 per cent, imposed by the Portuguese. The officials refused to accept this payment, and, ordering the British flag hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place. The Portuguese declare the British are excluded from the Pange river, which the boats were navigating when seized, and while the ships are held at Beira, Mashonaland. Several British colonists have been imprisoned and most of the British settlers have returned from Mashonaland on account of the arbitrary action of the Portuguese. There is every evidence that a serious rupture is impending between the Portuguese and the British authorities.

The *Telegraph*, commenting on the Willoughby seizure, says that the Portuguese Government appears to invite a visit from an English fleet.

Both the *News* and *Standard*, in commenting upon the seizure of the Willoughby expedition, say that Portugal is goading England to the utmost limits allowable even to a weak Power.

The action for breach of promise brought by Gladys Evelyn against William Henry Hubbert continued to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant. During the summing-up to-day there was a startling scene. Mrs. Hubbert, wife of the defendant, was present, and at one point, where the Judge was particularly severe, cried: "Oh, my Lord, I cannot listen to a pack of lies." Mrs. Hubbert, amid much excitement, was conducted from the court-room.

The German Government, with the view of retaining some of the young men who are pouring out of Germany to evade military service, has undertaken to colonize the extensive and barren moors of Eastern Prussia. Pent works have been erected, and colonists are assisted to establish homes for the purpose of attending to the past products. The prospect is a gloomy one for settlers, and it is believed that the Government will have to employ convict labor at the task, as it will be difficult to induce free labor to go there.

A dispatch to the *Graphic* from Kiev says: It is stated in military circles that the Government intends to increase its forces on the south-western frontier by 50,000 men.

A Rome dispatch says that the Government has agreed to give free passage to America to one of the informers and other witnesses in the *Mela Vita* prosecution that may desire it, and it is believed that the offer will be gladly taken advantage of by all of them. Several of the witnesses who testified in the case have already reached Naples under police protection, and are undoubtedly awaiting the first chance to emigrate to the United States.

PARIS, April 20th. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, who recently left the United States on leave

of absence, arrived here on his way to Rome. The *Soleil* declares the Baron is much annoyed at the action of the United States in regard to the New Orleans affair. According to that paper, the Baron, while on his way across the Atlantic, assured several of his fellow passengers that the Marquis Imperiali, Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, would be recalled. Italy, the Baron is said to have added, would not have a diplomatic representative at Washington until the New Orleans affair is finally settled.

ROME, April 20th. A gentleman informed a London correspondent on Friday that while he hated and despised the Mafia, he recognized that the vendetta was inevitable and that the leaders in the American tragedy would die by violence sooner or later, though perhaps not for two or three years. He said that this was the chief reason in Italy for punishing murder with imprisonment instead of death, as a vendetta had always followed the capital penalty.

BERLIN, April 20th. The walls of the Germania pit, near Genserkichen, collapsed on Saturday, burying a large number of miners in the ruins. Four men were killed outright and several injured. Many of the men are entombed in the mine, and their fate is uncertain, though it is thought they will be rescued.

LONDON, April 21st. The influenza is raging in London. One-third of the members of the National Liberal Club and a majority of the inmates of one of the largest hotels are down with the disease. The extension of the epidemic is feared by the weather. Telegrams from Leeds and Sheffield report a similar state of affairs.

There was great excitement in military circles this morning, when the men of the Third Battalion, Grenadier Guards, quartered at Chelsea Barracks in this city, refused to obey an order to parade in full marching order. The oldest members are the more discontented portion of the battalion. The men having the longest terms of service were placed under arrest and an investigation into the cause of the mutiny was commenced. The men declare they have been long subjected to a series of excessively annoying drills for which there is no cause or reason. They say the drill is a punishment for the view of perfecting the battalion in military maneuvers or in the manual of arms, but solely for the convenience of their officers.

The Press Association announces that Lord Salisbury has directed Sir George Glynn Peter, British Minister at Lisbon, to demand from the Portuguese Government an immediate explanation of the seizure of the British vessels at Beira, and if the response is not satisfactory Lord Salisbury will insist upon reparation.

Advices from Cape Town confirm the statement previously cable that the British settlers in Mashonaland and Manicaland are everywhere preparing for a fight with the Portuguese. Gungunhama has sent messages repudiating allegiance to Portugal and asking to be taken under the protection of the English. The chief of the Portuguese in the district has been ordered by the Portuguese Government to take action in the matter. The Portuguese have taken to the sea a number of their sons and one daughter as hostages. The sons were taken to Portugal to be educated and the daughter is detained at Mozambique. Gungunhama was frightened into submission at first, but a British trader has informed him that the Portuguese would not dare to injure the children, and now he wants to fight.

The young Chief Umbati of Gungunhama's kraal, to whom the daughter was to have been married shortly, has already started with a band of warriors to fight the Portuguese. The British South African Company's leading representatives in London have held a meeting to discuss the South African question. The opinion was freely expressed that unless Portugal promptly ceased her high-handed measures the company would have to take action in defence of its charter rights.

Advices from Bathurst, the capital of Gambia, a British colony of West Africa, state that the envoy sent by the Governor to the King of Gambia protesting against deprivations and abuses suffered by English colonists was escorted back by the King's body-guard, after pieces of flesh were cut from his body. Three British gunboats have already ascended the Gambia river to avenge the outrage.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid says grave anxiety is felt here over the state of affairs in Portugal. He expresses fears that a revolution is about to break out in which event he says, the lives of foreign subjects will be endangered.

William Henry Hubbert is about to start for America to accelerate the search for his former secretary, Wilfred Murray. On his return he will reopen the Evelyn case to vindicate himself. He says his evidence was defective, because he understood the case was not to be tried till July. Miss Evelyn will ask for a new trial.

PARIS, April 22nd. Representations have again been made to Emperor William of Germany asking him to relax the passport regulations in force in Alsace-Lorraine, in order to enable the inhabitants of French towns near the German frontier to attend fairs and markets held in the German territory. The Emperor, it is added, refused to accede, claiming that the time for such a change has not yet arrived.

A judgment was rendered to-day in the libel suit of John W. Mackay, the millionaire, against *Gallatin's Messenger*. Blor den, the director, will have to undergo sixteen months' imprisonment.

ROME, April 22nd. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, who recently left that city on leave of absence, has now returned. Immediately after the Baron's arrival he had a prolonged conference with Dr. Rudini upon the New Orleans affair. The outcome of this conference has not been made public.

Many Anarchists have been expelled from this city for agitating for a general strike on May day.

Replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the decoration recently conferred by the King of Italy upon Chief Inspector Byrnes of New York, and which was declined by the latter, Dr. Rudini, the Prime Minister, said the decoration referred to had been conferred with the usual forms, adding it was a trivial incident, which did not merit being discussed in Parliament.

FOOCHOW.

16th May, 1891.

We understand that the price of Flower Pekoe tea country is \$1.40 per picul.

The heavy rain on Saturday last has demolished another fire wall over the Bridge, and we regret to learn that seven inmates of a house were buried under it.

During the latter part of the week the price of rice has gone up some thirty cents a picul, and the cause of the rise is the usual old story—much rain! And yet folks loaded with rice are arriving freely from both North and South into this port. The rise is undoubtedly, as we have stated before, a *quintessence* by the retail dealers,

who we observe, have never failed to put up the price as soon as the weather has been rainy for two or three days. Such proceedings deserve the gravest attention of the authorities, as it is a most barefaced robbery of the poorer classes in these hard times.

It has not been officially notified, but we hear that the Stewards of the Foochow Race Club propose to hold a Scurry Race-Meeting on the afternoon of the 27th instant. A few energetic riders attend at the Race-course every morning, endeavoring to get their mares somewhat fit to gallop, but we fear it is a waste of labour. The Race-course is thoroughly saturated with water, and is quite rotten and unsafe to gallop upon. With every prospect of this wet weather continuing, and it is seasonable just now, we think the odds are Lombard Street to a China orange that the meeting will not take place. In any case, should the rain cease, the course will not be fit for racing for at least two weeks.—*Echo*.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

6th May, 1891.

A violent gale from the S.W., which sprang up with remarkable suddenness, commenced to blow on Sunday morning and continued with great force throughout that day and Monday, ceasing, with the same abruptness with which it had started, shortly after sunset on Monday. While the gale lasted, the sea in the harbor presented a very wild and turbulent aspect. The flying spray was swept high in all over the huge waves, which broke over each other in seething masses of white foam, their whiteness being intensified by the strange lurid colour of the sky above, which seemed to form a menace upon the warring elements beneath.

Thick clouds of dust swept all through the settlement, blinding the unfortunate pedestrians who were necessarily compelled to face the howling storm, and penetrating tightly closed doors and windows, and making everything generally grimy, with a thick coating of pulverized filth.

The small tug that plies between here and Weihaiwei while returning from the latter place early this morning sighted an overturned boat which, upon being approached, was discovered to be a small fishing craft that had been capsized the previous night, drowning three of the occupants, who upon the boat being sighted, were found under the hatch of the small cabin. The only survivor—an old man, who had managed to crawl on the bottom of the overturned boat, was taken on board the tug in a very weak and exhausted condition. No doubt other casualties have occurred among the local native craft, many of which must have been caught in the gale on Monday.

Two of the Nestorian priests, to whom we referred a few days ago, have lately paid Chefoo a visit, and from a glance that, by the donation of a dollar, I was enabled to obtain of their subscription-book I should conclude that they have reaped a goodly harvest as, nothing daunted, they impudently anybody and everybody, being rarely met by a refusal. They were not loquacious; their limited stock of English prevented that. They simply bowed and smiled—a good old primitive Christian smile, though, by the way, strongly redolent of ancient Hebraic—and presented their rather grimy book and a slip of paper setting forth the object of their pilgrimage and signed by one of our resident doctors, who stated his inability to voice for their "orthodox" though, methinks, the bread point of their *homily* was of more importance to the charity disposed than the narrower question of their religious errors. It would be interesting to know the amount of money collected by these representatives of a *crème* of the Nestorian sect whose enterprise had led them to journey all this distance from their native mountains of Kurdistan.

I hear that Mr. Frank Smith, of the Customs' service, leaves on next morning for England, on a well earned vacation of two years.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHINAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 27th.

In the last few weeks there have been several calamities befalling this city. Nearly two weeks ago a fire occurred at the residence of a prominent official, a relative of the Governor. Some priests were performing rites in honour of the dead, and the paper that was burned set fire to the mat-tent, and so to the house. Three persons were lost in the flames.

A week ago a large fire occurred in the city south of the Treasurer's *yamen*, burning some thirty buildings on one of the business streets; just as this *yamen* and other fire occurred in the west suburb which, however, was speedily overcome.

Last week as the Governor was returning from his tour of inspection, a sad calamity befell his retinue. They came down the Yellow River with the rushing tide when a heavy wind struck one of the boats, which as it turned nearly over struck another boat, which capsized. Some forty persons are reported as lost, some of them officials, soldiers, etc.

Owing to these occurrences the Governor has been in a state of deep distress. The fire-god and river-god are both objects of animosity at present, while the calamities are regarded as the wrath of heaven.

Rumours have been afloat of a war with Russia. The people hear of the Russian King ordering his soldiers to China with millions of soldiers, and the cause is supposed to be war. The Governor was reported to have received an order to at once hasten to Tientsin and go with Li Hung-chang to Chefoo, where something was about to occur. As yet the Governor is here, and probably, if he goes to Chefoo, it will be to try and see the Czar's agent of Russia, the "one country" at China fairs.

Owing to the absence of any member of the English Baptist Mission, the book-store, started by that Mission has been placed in charge of Mr. Reid, of the American Presbyterian Mission. Several days ago the shop was formally opened; friends and neighbours sent their congratulations and decorations, and a feast was prepared in return.

The Rev. W. E. Lane and wife have left for the United States. Mr. Lane was one of the heroes in the late Chingchow riot, but partly as a result of that excitement his health has been seriously affected, and he is therefore compelled to leave for a more favourable atmosphere and certainly more favourable people.

The weather has been very changeable of late, one day hot as summer, and the next coming with a cold winter blast. Owing to this there is an increase of sickness among the people.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

April 24th.

We will still here in Szechwan, for military purposes, "marking time." The foreign Customs House was opened on the 1st March with a

great flourish of trumpets, grand official reception, dramatic displays of gorgeous robes, processions of sedan chairs and firing of guns; a special junk harbour was marked out on the opposite bank of the mighty river for the anchorage of junks sailing under the new rules, and a convenient temple near-by rented as a residence for the foreign examining staff, the most courteous of Commissioners. Mr. H. E. Hobson, who has been hard at work since last autumn settling the preliminaries, assisted by an exceptionally competent Indian staff, sits daily at "the receipt of custom" which cometh not, charm the T'aipei never so wisely. It is consoling to a Britisher to know that the new-inspiring representative of his own most influential and non-pullible Government held himself rigidly aloof from all these perle amenities, foreseeing doubtless (I mean, the Minister behind him) that nothing but real was intended. Having vanquished the threatened invasion of the *Kwling*, it is a small matter now to postpone the promised opening of the port to junks foreign-owned, until the Greek Ralends.

Not that absolutely nothing has been done or is doing. The Chinese merchants, who are the people chiefly interested and who, with their usual common sense, ceased to take any interest in the so-called opening, once they learnt that the hoped-for coming of steamers was a vain delusion, now find that instead of their business being facilitated by the change, it is virtually brought to a standstill. This unexpected state of things has been brought about by a notice from the T'aipei that no goods are to pass through the new office for which *khin* or Transit certificates cannot be produced. Unfortunately our Government have agreed to this clause being generally inserted in the foreign Customs regulations at all the ports, notwithstanding that it is manifestly an export duty of five per cent, or any other figure. However, there it is, and I suppose the Shanghai T'aipei would be in his right if he were to charge twenty-five per cent. *khin* on silk from Huchow and on quinquina the stipulated tariff duty, as far as not impeded by transit passes. He has it as it may; our merchants here say that no tax was ever levied before on produce leaving the city for down-river, and further that any *khin* that was levied before was collected at the barriers before entering the city. It is after passing these barriers that the goods are sold to our local merchants and brokers who export them to Hankow. Now the T'aipei wants another *khin* on the raw produce before it passes the new Customs, where it has now to pay full export duty and a half-duty, and this irrespective of what the goods have already paid. This, the merchants say, is impossible. Once the goods enter the city they are sorted, classified and sold all over the different markets in the place. So they positively refuse to pay this new impost and threaten to shut up shop until their governors and masters return to a more reasonable frame of mind. This "strike" plan is not new in Chungking but it will not be lightly adopted as, seriously though it would undoubtedly be for the authorities, the merchants too risk heavy loss in the riot that would certainly ensue, and the officials more stiff-necked and not give way to mob demonstrations at the first symptom of violence, which to tell the truth, they almost invariably do.

No city of its size that I know has so large a proportion of its inhabitants dependent upon their daily earnings for their subsistence. Up the steep rocky stairs that give access to the walls of this fortress-like town, everything, including the daily supply of water and fuel, is carried some hundreds of feet by vast gangs of *hilling* coolies: each boat and those engaged in the trade number thousands—has its *criss* of *hilling* coolies. These are not people to be trifled with if their hand-to-mouth livelihood is suddenly cut off, and—as the brokers say—when the merchants close, the coolies will soon settle the T'aipei and his new *khin*. As Sir Lucius O'Trigger says,—"It's a mighty pretty quarrel as it now stands, and there's lots of quiet sleeping ground in the abbey yard," and indeed it would be amusing enough for us all and give us a little excitement in this dull corner, to look on while the quarrel is being fought out, but for the fact that the unfortunate foreigners are liable to come in for the scolding. As the *criss* of it is that nothing is wanted but a little firmness and plain speaking on the part of our Representatives to put a stop to all this fooling. But the British Government, at whose instigation all this disturbance has arisen, seem now to have forgotten the existence of the port which it made so much fuss about opening.—*N. C. Daily News*.

T. SINGKIANGPU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

and May, 1891.

Everything is very dry in these parts now, and most of the ponds and the rivers have some water in them the year round, are completely dried up. The water in the Grand Canal is so low that a dam has been thrown across the old bed of the Yellow river to keep all the water possible in the canal. At this place the canal divides and unites again half a mile lower down, and one fork has been dammed up to hold all the water in the main stream. The occasion of all this husbanding of the water supply is to enable the Emperor's rice boats to pass. They have been here several days and, all have not yet passed. There are several hundred of them and they travel in regular order, divided up into eighteen little fleets, each numbering forty boats. Each boat has the number of the fleet and its own number in that fleet. Every fleet has its little official in command and the whole is generally commanded by a T'aipei. At present however they have none, since the one who was in charge has been deposed by the Viceroy, as he was found to be a defaulter to the tune of 200,000 taels and his successor has not yet arrived, and is expected shortly.

The time made by the rice boats is characteristic of the Chinese, as they only travel from ten to forty days a year unless the wind is very strong in their favour from this place onward their rate of speed will probably be lessened on account of the low water.

Besides the Emperor's rice, these boats are loaded down with every conceivable kind of merchandise, and the sides of the boats, and on top, are in many cases loaded with logs; some even have smaller boats tied on behind, loaded down with lumber and bamboo, all of which pass the two big customs and the many little "squeeze stations" without a challenge—a big haul for the boatmen especially if they observe the old custom (which they obey well) of sticking their arms for custom of abstracting some of the rice and of making the remainder swell up to the original bulk by a little canal water.

Many are the questions asked about the *Carewicks*. The Chinese cannot believe he has come on a pleasure trip; they want to know why he has so many gunboats with him; and in spite of what is told them they persist in thinking he has sinister designs on the Empire, this idea being strengthened by the fact that so many of the little guard-boats on the Grand Canal have been ordered South.

The weather has been quite cool for ten odd days past, and it tells on the corn just coming up, which has a dotted red bleached appearance. The wheat looks fat and plump, notwithstanding the dry weather, and the poppy grows apace.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE HANKOW TEA MARKET.

The correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes:—

May 9th.			
Since opening for same number of days—			
1891.	Arrival.	Settlements.	Stock.
Hankow tea.....	71,914	32,140	32,765
Kiukiang	4,752	17,785	24,997
Total	114,666	56,994	57,732

AGAINST.			
1890.	1-chests.	4-chests.	4-chests.
Hankow tea.....	110,060	50,664	50,262
Kiukiang	115,539	54,753	61,086
Total	225,599	105,517	121,382

Same number of head chops arrived

1891.			
Represent—			
1890.	chops.	1-chests.	4-chests.
Hankow tea.....	157	71,914	101,961
Kiukiang	148	4,752	52,712
Total	305	114,666	156,673

Prices are inclined to fall at the close, late arrivals from many districts show taint of tar, and parcels with that character are entirely neglected. A small parcel of choicest Ningchow is said to have been settled by a Russian firm at Tia. 100 per picul, this however is not confirmed yet. Pure O'picks and Onams continue to be settled at Tia. 39 to Tia. 60 for the Russian market, and these are the dearest in the market purchased yet. Shansuns, which are good at Tia. 19 to Tia. 24, and five Kemas at Tia. 41 to Tia. 48, show the best value, but rates all round are too high to sell. The steamer *Myssina* has not yet circulated, scarcely anything having yet been done for the English market.

May 11th.

1891.			
Arrivals:—			
Hankow Teas	85,086	1-chests.	219,705
Kiukiang ..	10,401	1-chests.	177,673
Total	185,487	1-chests.	397,376

Settlements:—			
Hankow Teas	65,655	1-chests.	147,435
Kiukiang "	33,060	"	113,520
	<u>98,715</u>		<u>260,955</u>

Today's
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, May 20th.
In the Presence of H. E. Major-General
G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B.,
the Officer Administering the Government.

MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW.

"HAMLET".....Mrs. POTTER.
Act. II. Scene.....Mr. BELLEW.
Act. III. Scene II.
Act. III. Scene IV.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

"MACBETH".....Mrs. POTTER.
Lady MACBETH.....Mr. BELLEW.
Act. I. Scene V.....Scene VII.
Act. II. Scene I.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

Oliver Goldsmith's Celebrated Comedy,
"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."
KATE HARDCASTLE.....Mrs. POTTER.
YOUNG MARLOW.....Mr. BELLEW.
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
T. V. TWINNING.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [746]

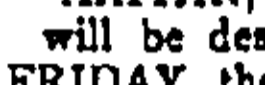
FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"PEKING,"
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for
the above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at
4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [741]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAI TAN,"
Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, at
Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [751]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at
3 p.m., to confirm the Special Resolution
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting
held on the 14th inst.

T. H. TALBOT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [748]



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown
Land by Public Auction, to be held on
the spot, on
TUESDAY,
the 26th day of May, 1891, at 4 P.M.,
are published for general information.
By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [749]

Particulars of the Public Auction Sale, to be
held on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1891,
at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in
the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 years.
PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Locality	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Use of the Land
1	Quarry Bay	Approximate area	390,000	100
2	Marine Road	390,000	100	1,300

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"PAKING,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Underigned before
Noon, on the 27th inst., or they will not be
recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th
inst. will be subject to risk.
Copies of Lading will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., to-day.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [750]

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
THE Underigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Great Buildings,
Borough, 19th June, 1888. [753]

For Sale.
INTIMATION.J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED,
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.
Also
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hen-
moor.

FLensburg STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 25th March 1891. [752]

FOR SALE.
THE Schooner
"MONTIARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....18
Depth of hold.....18
Registered tonnage.....75
(Owing to recent alterations, carrying
capacity of the Montara has been increased to
about 120 tons, dead weight.)
The Montara was built in Singapore, and is
most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with
iron-wood frames. She has recently been
thoroughly overhauled under experienced Euro-
pean superintendence, fastened throughout with
7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered.
She is furnished with the best canvas sails.
Draft of water 7 feet.
For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1891. [753]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, Published
at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph,
is the best and most complete work of the kind
ever published in the FAR EAST. The Directory
contains all the latest and most reliable infor-
mation concerning China, Japan and all the other
Countries in the East.
PRICE.....\$3.00
To be obtained from all Booksellers in China
and Japan.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1891.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).
AN ANTI-SEPTIC PAINT for the Preserva-
tion of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's
Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls,
ceiling, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs,
Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Imple-
ments, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates,
Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.
Effectually excludes all dampness from walls
painted with it and entirely prevents the cru-
dling away and decay of both stone and timber.
White ants do not touch wood painted with
Carbolineum Avenarius.
Used during the last 14 years with the utmost
success, as proved by numerous Testimonials
from living authorities.
Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price
8 cents per lb.
For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [744]

GAIN
ONE POUND
A DAY.
A GAIN OF A ROUND A DAY IN THE
CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME WELL
RUN DOWN, AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE
THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,
SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH
Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT
HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER
AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN-
DOURED BY PHYSICIANS. THESE TABLETS
AS EFFICIENT AS PLAIN OIL. AVOID
SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.
Sold by all Chemists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,
47, PARADISE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED),
Hongkong, 20th December, 1889.

Intimations.
KELLY & WALSH, LD.JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW STOCK OF
SUN GLASSES,
GOGGLES
AND
EYE PROTECTORS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1891.

NOTICE.
THE JELEBU MINING AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.
A DIVIDEND of 5% for the half year
closing 31st February, 1891, having been
declared, Coupon No. 2 is PAYABLE at the
Branches of the New Oriental Bank Corporation,
Limited, in Hongkong and Singapore on and
after to-day as follows—
Lot A for 50 Shares at \$12.50
" B " 20 " " 5.00
" C " 5 " " 1.25
HUTTENBACH BROTHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Singapore, 10th April, 1891. [698]

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the
1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with
excellent cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small daily is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDEE, DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years com-
manded the largest sale in the English Market
OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and
being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are
very mild and mellow, and are confidently
recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit
is desired.
Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [709]

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.
THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial
WATERBURY WATCH.
SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies, or small size.
Winders less than a dozen turns;
Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with
all the latest improvements. A
perfect and unvaried timekeeper;
reliable, durable and accurate,
and also
SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The
best form of the original Waterbury; offered at
the reduced price of \$8.70 each.
Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied
by remittance for cost.
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents in Japan, China,
Korea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [1189]

EPILEPSY.
Sufferers from cramps and nervous
debility are surely cured by an appro-
ved and absolutely unequalled method.
Treatment by letter. Send full account
of symptoms and address, inclosing
postage stamps for answer.
OFFICE SANITAS
57, Boulevard de Strasbourg
PARIS.
DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Company).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [395]

NOTICE.
GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
2, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.
CABINETS from \$5 a dozen,
CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
Islands, Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [58]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.
SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Underigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1890. [715]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [72]

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)
IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature, "DR. KNORR"
in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [744]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of English and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.
CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE
BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "ALPHABETIC" for Engineers; \$5.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [246]

NOW READY.
THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB
RACE MEETING, 1891.
A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.
Orders may be sent to the following Agents—
Mr. W. Brewer,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,
Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

NOW READY.
A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES
OF
"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE
EASTERN SEAS,"
(by W. Dobrich, Director of Hongkong
Observatory).
THIS useful work has been re-written and
greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by
lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons
of late years.
The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and may
be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.
" Lane, Crawford & Co. "
" G. Falconer & Co. "
" C. J. Guppy & Co. "
" T. Blackhead & Co. "
" Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
" Messrs. More & Schmidt "
" Mr. W. Brewer. "
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
Mr. M. F. de Silva, Canton.
Messrs. de Mello & Co., Macao.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.
Messrs. Amadio Prince & Co., Paris & London.
or the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 11th June,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States via Overland Railways, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....393.75
available for 6 months.....325.00
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, if obtained on
application.
Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.
This allowance does not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on 5 and until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th May 1891. [71]

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available for 6 months.....325.00
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, if obtained on
application.
Passengers by this line have the option of
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and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
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United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th May 1891. [71]

THE U.S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 11th June,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States via Overland Railways, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2847.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital Shanghai, on the 15th May, Hannah, wife of Nils Möller, aged 42.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

THE SALARIES QUESTION.

It is the editor of our contemporary the *Strait Times* will read the request for information sent by three of our Unofficial members to H. E. the Acting Governor, and Major-General BARKER's reply thereto, printed in another column, we opine that he will agree that, whatever else it may be, it is the reverse of a "rather small" matter. The evil that men do lives after them, and the effects of Sir G. W. des Vaux's policy are not by any means forgotten as yet. The three representatives of the public—for Mr. K. K. Wick does not appear in the matter—have returned to the charge with a catechism of plain questions respecting the Salaries question, to which they have been fortunate enough to receive a prompt and fairly satisfactory reply. That is to say it is satisfactory to know that Governor des Vaux, the "man of few words," appears to have authorised at least one deliberate mis-statement in respect to this "rather small matter," involving an expense of nearly \$100,000 a year to the ratepayers. Perhaps this statement is too strong a term—our readers must judge for themselves. On the 14th April the four Unofficial members urged His Excellency to request Lord Kwa-sun to refrain from sanctioning the increase of salaries until he heard from them. On the 20th they asked His Excellency if he had wired, or intended doing so, as, if he would not, they would. On the 21st the Acting Colonial Secretary replied: "I am directed by His Excellency to state that he has not so telegraphed, and does not propose to do so." He departed on the 7th May, leaving the public representatives in ignorance of the fact that he had eaten his words, and had actually substantially telegraphed their message on the 25th April, leaving the "invidious duty" (to quote his pet phrase) of imparting the information, to his temporary successor.

But these little personal meannesses—this policy of *suppression*—need not enter into consideration, really, now that Sir G. W. des Vaux has left our shores. The tax-payers of Hongkong have gained a great point; Lord Kwa-sun—or the Chancellor of the Exchequer who is reputed to pull the strings of that illustrious marionette—is quailing before the storm which is less lowering in the Far East. It may be true that he does not recognise the Unofficial members' right to directly appeal to him—he does not even acknowledge the receipt of the petition which they cabled to him at their own expense—but he has ordered that the dispatches now *en route* shall be ignored, pending further instructions. He will find that second thoughts are best. But we shall not owe our deliverance from the double impost of a heavier Military Contribution and increased official salaries to our late Governor.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

May 19th.

The May Sessions opened this morning, there being seven cases for trial. The following jurors were sworn—T. Silberman, H. W. St. John, G. de Souza, A. W. Williams, C. C. Corde, A. M. de Silva, and P. V. Field.

THE PIRACY CASE.

W. A. Lai and Wang Song were charged with committing piracy on a junk in British waters on the 16th ult. The Attorney General conducted the case for the crown, and said that the second prisoner would also be charged with receiving stolen property. The piracy was not of the most serious kind, but would have ranked as ordinary robbery if committed on shore.

The evidence called was substantially the same as that already given in the police court. The captain of the junk, the passenger Mok Pak, Inspector Stanton, and a constable were called. Two of the junk's crew had left the colony, and their depositions made before the magistrate were taken.

The defence was that the articles produced were the lawful property of the prisoners, and it was suggested that the prosecutors had sold their goods, lost the proceeds in gambling, and invented the story of piracy to cover their losses. There was no evidence to show this.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and after an absence of fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of guilty on the first count, by five to two, and not guilty on the second count.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

LARCENY.

Ip A. Cheuk, a servant, was charged with stealing 2,500 taels in silver and notes, the property of his master, the proprietor of the Ip Sap Nam shop, Wing Lok Street, on the 3rd April. The prisoner said he lost the money which had been given to him, by gambling. He did not steal it, and he did not return to the shop because he was afraid.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship said the prisoner had been guilty of the worst kind of larceny. He did not seem to consider the trouble he had given his master and the shame he must have caused his brother, and breach of trust by a confidential servant must be punished. He would be sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before Mr. B. F. Acland, Acting Police Judge.)

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Chan Kai, who was charged with robbing three Portuguese youths on the Lap-see-wan Road in January last, was found guilty. Sentence was deferred.

THE STORM.

The barometer rose slightly to-day (16th inst.) after a somewhat severe thunderstorm and heavy rain at noon. The improved system of dealing with storm-water devised by Mr. Brown after the experience of May 1890 prevented a repetition of the general collapse of the roads, but accidents of other kinds were not wanting.

Yesterday afternoon during a rain squall, a cargo-boat, No. 505, was capsized when just off the Gas Works, West Point. At the time of the accident the boat was laden with 400 piculs of rice, which was in transit from Macao, and there was a crew of five men on board, the master having also his wife and four children with him. The crew of the mission launch *Daypring*, which was in the vicinity, witnessed the accident, and at once went to render all the help they could. They succeeded in picking up the whole of the crew, and assisted by Sergeant McDonald broke through the bottom of the capsized boat and rescued the children, but their search for the woman was unsuccessful, and so far her body has not been recovered. Had it not been for the assistance of the crew of the *Daypring*, there is but little doubt that more lives would have been sacrificed.

The ruins of the burnt-out buildings at No. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 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1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 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had nothing whatever to do with them, and their brutal and cowardly attack upon him in the first instance was caused by simple hatred of foreigners. He was leaving the workshop after his day's duties were finished, when he was set upon by a number of Cantonese apprentices and pushed roughly about and assailed with the usual choice epithets that Chinese roughs know so well how to use in such cases. He managed to free himself from the mob, and it is admitted that in doing so he pushed one of his assailants out of his way, as any man would do under the circumstances, in mere self-defence. As usual in such cases the Chinese roughs made the most of this fact, and one of their number, named H. H. H., in consequence, as he and his fellow-roughs alleged, of the push which he had received. But upon being carefully examined by Dr. Bamber no traces or mark of any hurt whatever could be found upon him. An investigation was held next day into the trouble at the Directors' office, and it was when leaving the premises in the evening that he had been held that the second and more serious attack was made upon Mr. Burns. Between three and four hundred of the Cantonese workmen employed at the mines set upon him outside the Directors' office and beat him in the most merciless and brutal manner with pit-poles and whatever improvised weapons they could lay hands upon. It was a case of one man against several hundred, and there was no hope for him of successfully resisting his assailants. He was soon a mass of cuts and bruises and there is every reason to believe that had not an engine, driven by a Kaping man, with whose people the Cantonese are also at enmity, come along and scattered the crowd the foreman would have been barbarously murdered under the very noses of the Directors of the railway, who showed no disposition, either through fear or disinclination, to interfere with their murderous fellow-provincials. After the unfortunate foreman had been managed to catch hold of the hand-rail of the locomotive, which despite the shower of stones from all sides, he clung to as it was slowly driven away from range. Mr. Burns was eventually dragged upon the locomotive by the engineer-driver, to whose pluck he owes his life. Dr. Bamber at the junction met the engine, which proceeded to Tientsin. The injuries which Mr. Burns received were of a most serious character, and it is feared that the shock will leave its mark upon him for life. So serious then became the hostility of the Cantonese to the railway and at the mine, that Foreign overseers, drivers and guards, some twelve or fourteen in number, immediately held a meeting, and decided to leave Tongshan and Kaping and go to Tientsin until redress was obtained for this scandalous outrage, the ring-leaders of which they desired to have punished. After many delays and attempts to compromise matters the Directors informed the Foreigners in Tientsin that the men had been arrested and brought them to return to their work. But the Foreigners, transpired on the return of some of the Foreign employees that such was not the case, and they were mobbed and insulted as soon as they set foot again amongst the Cantonese. So threatening was the demeanour of these gentry and so powerless did the Directors seem to be to control the fierce tide of hostility towards the Foreigners, that seven of the latter at once decided to go Tientsin, and said they got protection to leave unless they got protection against the lawless and infuriated Cantonese, who openly expressed their intention of driving every Foreigner away from the place. After much negotiation the Directors concluded that it would be wiser not to risk further trouble and they paid the seven English miners and railway employees to the end of their agreements, some three or four months' salary, and their passage-money home. Mr. Burns, who is still suffering severely from the effects of the outrage, claimed 18 months' salary and put his case before the British Consulate. The Consul, Mr. Byron Bressan, a course which does not appear to have assisted him very much. In the end he had to accept three months' pay, which is but poor compensation for the injuries he sustained and the treatment he received after four years' services to the new railway. The Consul, we are informed, utterly declined to take any steps to secure the punishment of the assailants of his national, alleging his powerlessness to do anything unless he had "twenty British men-of-war in the harbor to support his demands." The whole matter was laid before the Viceroy, who also seems unable to control the Cantonese in his province, of which in the Mining and Railway districts at least they have taken charge. But we trust the matter will be taken up in more influential quarters, for such outrages upon British subjects in Chinese employ, whose position is rapidly becoming untenable, must be paid for heavily. The question calls for vigorous action and we would most strongly urge that it should not be overlooked by those responsible for the protection of foreigners in China. The railway is being rapidly pushed on to Shan-hai-kwan, and extra foreign employees are being engaged, upon all who contemplate going to the Chinese railway and mining region we would also impress the necessity of getting assurances that they will be protected against the violence of the Cantonese on their arrival. If nothing is done to obtain satisfaction for this outrage, their lives will not be worth much, now that the cry in the North is "Chihli for the Cantonese."—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAREWITCH.

The following details of the attempt on the life of the Czaritch are given in the *Japan Herald* of the 19th inst.—
One of those dastardly attacks, for which Japan unfortunately possesses an unhappy preeminence, was made yesterday, which placed in jeopardy the life of the heir to the crown of the Russian Empire. It was known that H. H. H. was to visit the neighbourhood of Lake Biwa, and yesterday afternoon news reached Tokyo, that he had been set upon by one of the Police. The information did not reach Yokohama until the evening, and this morning we issued two expressions, the first merely stating the fact that the Prince had been wounded, and the second containing further particulars, with the welcome intelligence that the wound was only a slight one. More detailed information has since arrived, and it may well give the occurrence of the day in a more definite form.
H. H. H. the Czaritch left Kyoto yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in *Yurukawa*, a company with Prince George of Greece, his wife, and a number of Japanese officials, for the purpose of inspecting the various objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Omi. After visiting the different scenes, H. H. H. had dinner at the Shiga *Kancho*, which he left shortly before 3 p.m., on his return. Whilst proceeding through Kikoma in Omi, about 7 o'clock from the *Kancho*, Tenda Gasse, a policeman stationed on the right hand side of the road, suddenly drew his sword, and making a blow at H. H. H. cut him through his hat, inflicting two wounds extending from the side to the front of his forehead. They are believed to have been inflicted by a single blow. H. H. H. was immediately taken into a small shop by the roadside, where the bleeding was stopped, and temporary bandages were applied. What happened after the attack is not exactly clear. The earlier telegrams said that

the would-be assassin was cut down by a police inspector, but this was an error. Later despatches say that the man was knocked down with a stick either by Prince George of Greece, or some other officer of the Czaritch's suite, the accounts as to this differ—and dropped his sword, which was immediately seized by one of the *Yurukawa* coolies, who inflicted a heavy wound in the back, and the man was then secured. After this, H. H. H. returned to the *Kancho*, where he remained quietly and in the meantime physicians from Osaka and Kyoto were summoned to attend him. When sufficiently restored, he took the train from Baba to Kyoto, and arrived at the hotel at 5.15 p.m. A medical examination was immediately made, and it was found that the blow had not injured the frontal bone, but were slight cuts, one of nine, and the other of seven centimetres in length. H. H. H. was said to be in very good spirits, and had conversed freely with his suite.

Meanwhile the news had reached Tokyo, some half-hour after the attack, and all was consternation, as it was not thought possible that the victim of a blow from a sword could have escaped so easily, and it was feared that the wounds were, at least, dangerous. Both the Emperor and Empress were most affected, and expressed their deepest regrets. Under instructions from H. I. Majesty, H. I. H. Kito Shikawa-no-Miya left on a message of condolence, accompanied by several of the Court Physicians in a special train at 4.30 p.m., and at 6.30 p.m. another special train left conveying Count Saigo, Minister for Home Affairs, Viscount Aoki, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Director and Vice Director of the Police Bureau, and Drs. Hashimoto, Baele and Scriba; whilst still further to show his sympathy with his guest, His Majesty himself left in a special train for Kyoto at 6.30 this morning. Previous to the departure of the Ministers, however, a Cabinet Council had been held, the result of which was that the following receipt had been handed by the Emperor to Count Matukata:—

IMPERIAL RECEIPT.

It is with the most profound grief and regret that while We, our Government and our Subjects, have been preparing to welcome His Imperial Highness, our beloved and respected Crown Prince of Russia, with all the honors and hospitalities due to our national guest, we receive the unexpected and unexpected news, with a deplorable accident at Omi whilst on his journey. It is our will that whilst all take his speedy course to the miscreant offender, to the end that our mind may be relieved, and that our friendly and intimate relations with our good neighbor may be secured against disturbance.

At the same time special instructions were issued from Count Saigo, giving orders to the local authorities, to exert greater care in the guarding of the Czaritch, in accordance with the Imperial will, as His Majesty was especially anxious to see him safely through his journey. It is our will that whilst all take his speedy course to the miscreant offender, to the end that our mind may be relieved, and that our friendly and intimate relations with our good neighbor may be secured against disturbance.

These are all the facts known up to the present time, of this most lamentable occurrence, of which it is difficult to divine the cause. We all know that there is a strong Nihilistic feeling in Japan, and in Russia especially, against the Imperial family, and we were also told that special precautions were taken by the English officials in India for the safety of the Czaritch during his journey there, but it seemed almost impossible to imagine that any hatred to the Russian Imperial family could have existed in Japan. Besides which, whatever may be the particular faults of Russia's internal policy, and to most persons' ideas they are either small or few, for these the Heir to the throne is no guiltless as a resident in Japan. We have never yet heard his name used as interfering in political questions, and he certainly cannot be blamed for the type of government enforced by the present Ruler of Russia, even although that autocrat be his father. We do not, however, look upon the recent attempted assassination as the result of Nihilistic plots or tendencies. The Government official telegrams repeat again and again that the man was a lunatic, but we cannot believe this. Had the man been insane, his comrades, his officers, who were in momentary contact with him, must have noticed it, and he would not have been employed. Even the statement in the official telegram that, upon being interrogated after the occurrence, he expressed deep regret at his heinous crime, tells against the Government view. A man does not suddenly lose his senses in a moment, and as suddenly regain them. The mere idea is repugnant to common sense. If we substitute fanatic for lunatic we are probably nearer the truth. There is no doubt a settled hatred of foreigners amongst a certain class of the native population, which is continually showing itself. We are told by the organ of the Japanese Government that the English are the nation most detested, but it seems to us that the Japanese is tolerably impartial in his hatred of foreigners, and that all suffer in turn. The residents of the neighbourhood of Kyoto and Osaka seem to be peculiarly imbued with this feeling of animosity, and no rank avers them, witness the attack on Sir Harry Parkes at Kyoto; the outrage, eleven years ago, on Prince Heinrich, and the occurrence of yesterday. Besides this, it must be remembered that natives who have followed the career of Russia in Asia, have a sort of instinctive dread of that Power, and the cessation of Saghalien to her, although in exchange for the Kurile Islands, rather augmented than diminished that feeling. When the native ferocity of temper, and this hatred of foreigners in general, and of Russia in particular, we add the fact that many Japanese detest the honour shown to foreign princes, thinking that their own Emperor is superior to all, we find quite enough to account for the sudden attempt to murder, without seeking for a supposititious insanity.

The occurrence is, however, a lamentable one for Japan, and coming so soon after the attack at the Russian Legation, wears a somewhat ominous look. Even if Russia be disposed to accept the explanations made, in general estimation Japan will suffer, and retarding blow has been given to her prestige. The continued murders and attempted murders of Japanese Ministers; these ever-recurring attacks on foreigners, will do much to support the protest of the foreign residents against being placed under Japanese jurisdiction, because it shows that what a very slight extent the vaunted civility has penetrated the native mind. *Vir-Zets* Russia, all that can be done has been done to atone for the attack on the life of the Czaritch, the immediate despatch of an Imperial Prince, the departure of the Ministers, and finally the hurried journey of the Emperor to the scene, all prove the desire of the Sovereign of Japan to repair, as far as may be in his power, the mischief done. But in regard to Japanese pretensions in the face of the world, they have received a set-back; for at this moment Europe and

America are, no doubt, discussing this latest outbreak of Japanese ferocity or fanaticism, and it is what you will. The only thing upon which Japan can congratulate herself, is the very fortunate salvation of the life of the Czaritch from the attack of a dastardly assassin.

Mr. Reding, Consul for Russia at Shanghai, received a telegram from the Russian Legation at Tokyo on Friday last, stating that His Imperial Highness is rapidly recovering from his wound, on board the *Pamiat Azova*, at Kobe.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER "ALBANY."

News of the wreck of the British steamer *Albany*, Captain Hood, was received here late on Saturday evening last, by Messrs. Doddwell, Messrs. C. & Co., from Shanghai. The *Albany* was a steamer of 2,000 tons carrying capacity, and was built at Leith. Her owners are Messrs. John Warrick & Co. She was to leave Nagasaki on Saturday forenoon for Shanghai, where she would take in a quantity of cargo for New York and then come on here to fill up. But very little space had been reserved for Hongkong and Shanghai cargo, so it is probable that if the steamer has foundered she has gone down with a large and valuable cargo consisting chiefly of tea and rice. The agents here have not yet been advised as to the cause of the disaster or where it happened, but it is supposed that it may have occurred in the neighbourhood of the Goto Islands, some 70 miles to the southward of Nagasaki Heads, during a dense fog; the ship having probably been set to the northward of her course by the strong currents prevailing at times on the coast of Japan. As to whether any, or all of the crew of the ill-fated steamer have perished, is not yet known, but it is improbable that there were any passengers on board at the time, the vessel being a cargo carrier only.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK AT WUHU.

A serious attack on the foreign residents at Wuhu occurred last week. A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives the following details:—

For several days past rumours have been floating about that a mob had determined to loot and fire the property belonging to the Jesuit Fathers here, the reason for this being that a number of Chinese children had been seized and killed, and their eyes taken out to make medicine for the fathers. Very little notice was taken of these threats by the foreigners, but on Tuesday we found that our confidence was misplaced. Soon after noon of that day crowds began to collect round the premises occupied by the Fathers, and at about 4 p.m. they broke through the walls, burst open the doors, drove the Fathers out, and commenced looting and destroying everything they could find. They then set fire to the house in which the Fathers lived, and which was a splendid building only finished a few months since, the cathedral, hospital, and all other buildings in the compound. They next proceeded to the English Consulate, and began to throw stones through the windows, and destroy the flowers and other properties in the garden, and it was only the timely arrival of the Taotai with some men, and the coolness of the Consul, (Mr. Collin Ford) that saved this fine building from being set on fire. Hundreds of savage natives were yelling and howling round the place, and the Consul and his wife had to disguise themselves in Chinese clothes in order to escape from their fury.

At 8 o'clock all the foreigners succeeded in getting to the Custom House, which is on the bank of the river. The ladies and children were sent on to the China Navigation Company's receiving ship, the Consul and a number of foreigners going off also for their protection. The other foreigners fully armed remained at the Custom House, as word was brought in that the mob intended to burn it down and all the surrounding buildings, which are occupied by members of the Customs staff, and owned by the Jesuits. Twice during the night these houses were looted and set on fire, and it was only the prompt steps taken by the Commissioner (Mr. Woodroffe) and his staff, assisted by the Taotai who behaved very well, that saved the whole of this property from being burnt.

On Wednesday morning things were more quiet, and men, women, and children employed themselves in carrying away from the houses of the Fathers and the Customs offices anything they could find, that had not been looted or destroyed. By 10 o'clock an immense crowd had again collected behind the Custom House, and the surrounding buildings were again fired. The members of the Customs staff fully armed charged the crowd again and again, put out these fires, and by their determination and pluck succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. At 3 p.m. we were delighted by the arrival of three Chinese gunboats; these were anchored between the receiving-ships and the shore, and at once began to fire off blank cartridges, and it was very amusing to see the mob flying as though showers of grape were falling amongst them.

Some 200 soldiers have turned up this morning from Taiiping Fu, so for the time being we feel again safe. Great praise is due to Mr. Woodroffe and his staff for the determined way in which they protected the Custom House, their action proving that a man with a rifle and a few cartridges and with pluck and a little sense, and a few Chinese mob. No rifle was fired, but a few touches of the bayonet, and a prick or two from a sword, showed these people that the foreigners were not to be trifled with. There is no doubt but that the arrival of the gunboats last night saved the place from being looted and fired, as it was ascertained from most reliable sources that the mob was only waiting for night to make a raid on the property owned by the Jesuits, and where it would have ended no one can tell. During the time the cathedral was being fired, men well dressed in silks and satins were seen to be directing the crowd, and it seems a pity that these, and not a few wretched coolies, have not been arrested. This sudden outbreak should, I think, again teach a lesson to those interested, I mean the unprotected state of the river ports, and I trust the Admiral of the station will see his way to at once send a gunboat to be stationed between Chinkiang and this port. A man-of-war was telegraphed for on Tuesday night, but none has yet arrived.

Several complaints are being made as to the action of the clerks in the Chinese telegraph office at this time. Messages were sent to the office on Tuesday night for transmission, by the Consul, and some of the shipping agents, but the operator refused to send them until he had himself wired to the head office in Shanghai, asking for permission to do so.

Some days ago two Chinese women lost their son, and it was stated that they had been kidnapped by the Jesuits. The women went to the Roman Catholic Mission and asked for their children. Of course, they were not there, but the women commenced to lament and a crowd collected and things got so serious that the Taotai was appealed to, and the crowd was dispersed. On Tuesday morning news arrived of the attack on the Roman Catholic Mission at

Yangchow, and in the afternoon, the two women who had lost their children again went to the Mission and knocking their heads on the ground loudly bewailed their fate. This caused a crowd to congregate, and talking the matter over among themselves, they came to the conclusion that the priests had made away with the children, and as evidence of the fact they averred that there were a number of coffins on the premises. The coffin were there, but they were intended for members of the Mission Sisters or nuns had been at Wuhu, and they used to talk to the children of Wuhu, perhaps put their hands on their heads, when speaking to them. So the natives said these nuns were capable of striking dead and dumb those they touched. All this the crowd talked about and were finally worked up to such a pitch, that they made an attack on the Roman Catholic premises and as they came in at the front the priests escaped by the back. The mob set fire to the place, pouring oil on the woodwork to make it burn better. The rioters dug up some graves on the premises and broke open the coffins. The report that an old woman and two children were burnt to death fortunately turns out to be incorrect, as the missing woman has since arrived at Shanghai.

The Chinese men-of-war which arrived at 3 p.m. on Wednesday were on their way up the river escorting H.E. Shen Ping-cheng, Governor of Anhui, the late acting Viceroy at Nanking, who left here last week, and had no knowledge of the riot at Wuhu till they arrived there. They chanced above him on the woodwork to make the Consul had been on board, shifted their berths and moored inside the hulks so as to be able to get at the mob if necessary. Before they had arrived, some fifteen of the rioters had been arrested and tied up, but H.E. suggested to the Taotai that he should release them, for if he wanted them again, he could always find them. At 5 p.m. the men-of-war fired blank cartridge and soon after it began to rain and the mob commenced to melt away.

By 7 p.m. the mob was quieter, and during the night the soldiers were firing blank cartridge to scare the people away. At 9.30 a.m. on Thursday there was a small fire but it was soon put out. The *Yuenan* arrived, having made a smart run down from Kikiang in response to a telegram, and at 6 a.m. the *Tehking* left for Shanghai and the *Yuenan* left at noon.

The mob went systematically to work and pulled down the buildings as if they were paid for the job. They carefully took the hinges off the doors and windows, using screwdrivers, so that they might be sold or used again, and took away in boats all they could carry. Before the houses were fired a man dressed in silks, with a fan in one hand and a red flag in the other, directed the mob where they were to work.

On the morning of Wednesday, when the second riot occurred, the rioters encouraged each other with cries of *Li-ha*, and then proceeded to the *N. C. Mission*. They could be seen creeping along into the compound like swarms of ants, and their numbers were estimated at 10,000. The mob did not make any demonstrations against the Methodist Episcopal (American) Mission, which is some distance from the Roman Catholic premises, but the British Consul told the missionaries that he would not take any responsibility in the event of further trouble, so they came away in the *Tehking*, but Mr. Whalley remained behind, living on the bank with the other foreigners. Two of the ladies who came down in the steamer lost everything they had, and only escaped in what they stood upon.

The *Tehking* arrived at Wuhu at 6 a.m. on Wednesday and was soon afterwards informed of the riot. She went alongside the *Li-ha*, where they found the ladies and children of Wuhu on board, this hulk having been selected as it is an iron one and could not be so easily destroyed as the wooden ones. They were all taken on board the *Tehking* and Captain Cain and his officers and engineers did all they could to make them comfortable, and brought them on to Shanghai. At Chinkiang they picked up the other foreigners, and they were all taken on board and had been seen by the *Yuenan*. While the mob was demolishing the Cathedral, Captain Cain went on shore and walked up to the place, but was not molested, although he stayed some time looking on at the work of destruction.

The French man-of-war *Constantin* was nine miles below Chinkiang on Thursday at 6 p.m., and H.M.S. *Linnet* having been found by the tugboat sent to look for her, got back to Woosung soon after noon on Friday. She was detained for a pilot, but Mr. Flood went down to her in the afternoon and she then proceeded to Wuhu. The report that Mr. Ford, the British Consul, was wounded, seems to have been a mistake.

The *Mercury* says that the refugees were:—Mr. Collin Ford, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kapp, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Holland, and a children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and a children, Mrs. Russell and a children, Mrs. and Master Harro, and three Catholic priests from Chinkiang. At Chinkiang the *Tehking* was stopped and searched by the Commissioner of Customs, the Police and the English Consul, for the ring-leader of the Wuhu rioters, who was supposed to have secreted himself on board, but the search proved fruitless. Those who lost most in the disturbance were Mr. and Mrs. Russell, whose house was completely wrecked, their property being destroyed in the most wanton manner, and, to boot, tossed out of the windows and deliberately destroyed. The fine Catholic Cathedral is a blackened and unrecognizable heap of ruins; it was torn down; it is said, by the rioters in order to exhume the bodies of two native children, whom the ruffians alleged the priests had murdered and buried there.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Netherlands Consul from Amoy is here engaged in diplomatic negotiation with His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to Swatow matters, which place is likewise within the consular jurisdiction. It is quite refreshing in these days of consular immobility to find a willingness to come across an official courteous and gentlemanly, and one who does not hesitate to claim Treaty rights for his nation and to compel their recognition by the authorities. "Conciliatory, but firm," was a wise motto practised by Eastern diplomats, but alas! the long been a dead letter so far as British interests in China are concerned.

I have chronicled once or twice the progress the Canton Electric Light Company has made. Like all companies started in China, financial methods, it has had to experience its initial difficulties of a more or less acute nature, especially in the matter of location free from local prejudice or opposition, but it has enjoyed singular good fortune, in this respect, and within the next three months will make a practical show, second-to-none even to Hongkong, in illuminating this ancient city. Amongst the many new developments, by the Company in the all-important branch of electricity, are, developing, via Electric Light, an applied as a propelling agency to launches. On Wednesday afternoon, an experimental launch of 25 feet in length and 4 feet beam made an

experimental trip on the river, and moved a success in every way so far as the explication of the principle was concerned. It is also deserving of note that this was the first launch propelled entirely by electricity which has ever been seen, I believe, in the Far East. The whole of the machinery, which will go within a keel-skin oil case, was designed and manufactured in Canton by Mr. G. A. Wise, the able and energetic superintendent of the Canton Electric Light Company. The motor was of a H.P. norm, weighing 210 lbs. only, but to test the strength of the motor, the boat was fully laden with 210 lbs. of batteries weighing 1050 lbs. These accumulators were made by the Pacific Electrical Storage Company of San Francisco. The launch had on board 3 persons, bringing up its weight to about 3,000 lbs., and although only able to work at half speed on account of the newness of the machinery, she was driven at about 14 knots an hour through the water. In place of the usual large propeller, a smaller dimension, the same motor will be used, but fitted with a set of the latest system of primary batteries, weighing only 250 lbs. in all, and holding solution for 24 hours' continuous working, and it is expected a speed of at least 9 knots will be attained. The important consequences, in the near future, of the development of this principle as a motive power is apparent at a glance—no noise, no smoke, no inconvenience, everything within a small compass of but a few square feet, and working as easily as putting the hands of a clock forward or backward as the vessel is required to go ahead or astern. Its cheapness in comparison with steam engine and boiler power likewise bears a significant ratio.

The thunder storm of yesterday did not pass off without sundry fatal mishaps. No less than four large junks in the river were capsized and numbers drowned, also sundry houses in the city are reported to have collapsed, and an unfortunate man attempting to gain shore at Canton shed is reported to have been struck by lightning and killed within a few inches of that energetic Customs official Mr. "Intimidation." Left in fact the shock was so great as to make the prefix of the first letter in the alphabet a probable necessity in describing this able officer's possible abode shortly.

The celebrated specialists in eye and ear complaints—Dr. Engler and Mr. Abrahamson, have been well patronized during their sojourn here by the high authorities, as well as the wide community of Canton. They have also done a considerable amount of good work, in a benevolent spirit amongst the poorer sections of the community, who certainly flock in considerable numbers to benefit by the skill of these gentlemen, and depart with evidence of gratitude for the relief they experience. I have always considered China, more especially the north, a grand field for specialists in this particular branch of medical science, and I am more than ever convinced by recent experience that my opinion on this point is sound.

SHANGHAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I hear from Hankow that the reception of the Russian Prince by the Chinese Officials was not altogether satisfactory. And indeed the fact that they were not received in the Viceroyal Palace at Wu-chang is in itself suspicious. The Office of Works at Han-yang, where the iron and steel furnaces are being erected, may be a place in which to receive native Officials who have never seen such things, but hardly the place in which to receive Foreign Princes who wish to see China as she really is on ordinary occasions. Again, Prince George appears to have been a victim of a gross mistake, the fact being that I hear it true, that he was carried in a green chair with four bearers, the same as an ordinary Chinese Taotai or Foreign Consul uses;—it is no doubt the same old story. China is the first nation on earth! China has no equals in point of size, population and political importance; all other nations are her vassals and are expected to bring her tribute of some kind. No doubt but the Chinese historians will soon be bothering their heads as to the nature of the tribute the Russian Princes brought when they visited Hankow, instead of that they condescended to pay a Viceroy, instead of the Emperor, a visit, is so much in favour of the assertion that they are tributaries, because Chinese Viceroy have no equals amongst ordinary mortals. They are always considered at least one grade or degree higher than anybody calls upon them. It is true that in going to see Viceroy Chang Chih-tung they went to the very tip-top of the Viceroyal class, to a man who had never before been visited by a foreigner, and had reasonable hope of one day descending to the Throne of China and to Imperial honours, hence the homage paid him by the Russian Princes.

From Nanking I hear that many changes are likely to take place in the Government of that Province. The Admiral Wu, of the Nan Yang squadron, has already been deprived of his post. The Taotai of Shanghai is now remaining in his shoes for fear of being sent to leave the important functions appertaining to his rank, in the distant province of Kan-su or elsewhere in Western China. The Chief Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Liu, is also under a cloud, having already received notice of degradation to five degrees below his present brassy rank. All this will very likely give these gentlemen a less exalted notion of their own importance and lead or teach them to be a trifle more considerate towards all those who have not been so fortunate as themselves, in the matter of being descended from a distinguished family, or having made important and influential connections by marriage alliances, etc. Every dog must have his day.

The Athletic Sports came off on the Race Course yesterday, in the midst of a dust storm. The sun shone in the sky like a disc of silver, and the sky was obscured with very fine dust brought over by the recent blow from the deserts of Mongolia. The sun in consequence did not show any more, nor the heat prove relaxing, in fact the weather was rather the other way, that is bracing to those who had to undergo violent exercise in the open air. We still have a flower show, and Regatta to come off this season, and if the weather is as good as it was yesterday we may expect to have some pleasure on those days. We are glad to hear you are going to build a Railroad to Canton and hope it will prove a successful and profitable undertaking for all concerned.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, April 28th.
Yesterday Mr. Joseph von Haas, Austrian Consul at Shanghai, left here by boat for Peking. It is stated that Mr. H. Mandl is awaiting his arrival at Tungchow. Last November Messrs. H. Mandl & Co. filed with Li Hung-chang their tender, with terms and conditions, on behalf of their friends in Vienna, in regard to the big loan of thirty million taels to build the proposed railway, and it was reported here that they had secured the loan but that it was too good to be true, and was a mere ruse to get the Chinese and Foreigners to declare it in, and that Mr. H. Mandl was his way to Peking to settle it finally. There is

no doubt that Messrs. Mandl & Co. did tender for the loan through their Chinese friends at Peking. They have also been very successful in regard to pushing forward the mining of iron, steel, and smelting powder, and at Peking they have the Herr von Brandt at their backs, who is one of the best officials in Peking for mercantile purposes.

I enclose you a copy of a sketch map of the Peking Western Hills where the rich coal and mineral mines are situated, the same is furnished by the Chinese friends of Messrs. Mandl & Co. In this matter also Herr von Brandt is, I hear, taking a great interest.
It is definitely fixed that Li Hung-chang will leave Tientsin on the 29th ult. in the *Hsinyu* 1st Port Arthur, on a tour of inspection.
Last night a fire broke out in the north-west suburb, known as Yui Shan Tsan, and I believe it is still burning. Already over one hundred houses have been destroyed, the property of Tien Taotai, valued at over Tls. 100,000. The value of goods stored in the godowns there is stated to be over a million taels.

April 29th.
Mr. Gardner, the new manager of the Hongkong Bank, accompanied by his wife, has left for Peking.

To-day Cheng, an Anhwei man and literary graduate was beheaded. He with three others had been hanged at the various camps, and they were arrested ten days ago, and tried and sentenced by a military court. They were charged with being members of a secret society, of which Chang was said to be the chief, and for issuing the famous placard last year, inciting people to rise and kill all the foreigners, and then march to Peking. Ten days ago he tried on the same game, by sending to the military college a bogus official despatch duly signed and sealed. His three associates were sentenced to be hanged.

Mr. Ma Kie-tchung is still here, and daily visits Li Hung-chang. His visit are said to be in connection with the Chefoo gold mines. Mr. Watson, after seeing the Viceroy, left by the *Fungshun* for Chifu to see what can be done with the Ping-tai gold mines, started by Mr. Becker.

Mr. Ma Kie-tchung is busy here making arrangements about the three new steamers which are to be added to the C.M.S.N. Co's fleet.—*Mercury*.

April 30th.
We learn that eight of the men who left Tungshan in a panic have been discharged, but nothing has been done with the Cantonese who were the cause of all the trouble. They certainly should have been dealt with for their assault, whatever was done with the runaway foreigners. It is said that the former were simply allowed to retire from the place, in order, doubtless, to avoid the responsibility of dealing with them.

The scheme for improving the river has apparently fallen to the ground through the opposition of the Taotai. Only another illustration of how things are not done among the Celestials. If they would even keep the river channel free from obstruction from junks it would be something in the interest of the growing trade connected with so important a place as Tientsin.

The French Municipality is still agitating its waterworks scheme. "Whether the British municipality, burdened with a 'white elephant,' will be able to join and make the scheme a success, is uncertain. It hardly seems possible for the smaller body alone to carry it through. It is greatly to be hoped that the scheme can be carried through in completion in some way. After a succession of cloudy, damp days, we are now having dry, hot, windy weather. Vegetation is coming forward quite rapidly. The water on the plain is gradually receding, mainly from evaporation. It was not as high by several inches as in the flood of 1870, and if anything, is receding more slowly. Where it was possible to plant wheat last autumn, there is promise of a good yield. So of the spring-sown wheat. But there are large tracts of land yet under water."

April 30th.
The band at Trechun presents a busy appearance during the whole shipper season, as it is used as a transit godown for the whole import trade; but at present all other merchandise is overwhelmed by the immense stacks of rice which are piled up along its whole length and breadth, and as high as a house. The wholesale destruction of the cereal crops by the floods last summer has left a large vacuum to be filled up by imported grain, and such is the scarcity of rice in northern China that rice which is in ordinary times a luxury beyond the means of the people is now cheaper than their own products.

His Excellency the Viceroy is immensely pleased at the way in which the German paper has vindicated the Chinese action in the matter of the audience; and for the time being Germany occupies the position of the most meritorious of all the Western "tributaries."—*N. C. Daily News*.

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way house on Shaoh-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful view, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c. always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [726]

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent, and the Flagstaff in its centre can be seen from a great distance in every direction.

The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

The Hotel will open on or about the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 30th April, 1891. [726]

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.
 Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
 Branches: IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK has been authorized to receive deposits of all currencies, to issue letters of credit, to exchange bills, to collect interest, and to transact all banking and agency business generally on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
 Fixed for 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
 ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
 F. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
 Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.
 GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
 No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1891.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
 REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1880.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.
 THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.
 The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
 No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.
 THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000. RESERVE FUND 318,000.00.
 ROAD OF DIRECTORS:
 LEE SWAN, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LOU TSO SHING, Esq.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 19th December, 1890.

Notices of Firms.
 CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHINA AND JAPAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Line.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong, 15th May, 1891.

NOTICE.
 THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 1st of May this year.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

NOTICE.
 WE have authorized Mr. BOMANJEE LIMJEEBOY, BATHIALLA, to sign our Firm from this date.

N. MODY & Co., Hongkong, 19th May, 1891.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company at Hongkong.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1891.

AGENCY.
 MITSU BISHI COLLIERIES.

MR. JOHN GRANT will take charge of this Agency during my absence from the Colony.

H. U. JEFFRIES, Agent.
 Hongkong, 13rd April, 1891.

NOTICE.
 MESSRS. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co. are this day appointed Agents for the GUIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, in Hongkong, China and Japan.

A. MARSHALL, Special Representative Colon Steamship Co. Limited.
 Hongkong, 6th May, 1891.

For Sale.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED,
 EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.

Also
 AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Henin Moor.

FLensburg STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1891.

FOR SALE.
 THE Schooner "MONTIARA"

Length 75 feet. Beam 18 feet. Depth of hold 12 feet. Registered tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montara has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The Montara was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-work frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with high galvanized plates, and newly re-coppered. She is lashed-tight with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1891.

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WINDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," and an "ARTIFICER" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891.

CARBOLEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTI-SEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes, and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls, Ceiling, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Ropes, Wooden Stairs, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness, from walls, painted wood, and entirely prevents the decay of white wood, and decay of both stone and brick.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years, with the most success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net weight. 6 casks per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street, Hongkong, and December, 1890.

GAIN ONE POUND A DAY.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CARE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME HALL RUN DOWN, AND HAS BEEN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FISH PRODUCE.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS PREPARED BY SCOTT'S EMULSION IS THREE TIMES AS EFFICACIOUS AS PLAIN OIL. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED, 47, PARK LANE, LONDON, W.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited), Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.
NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST,"

A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDU-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COCRA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose to ascertain accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations, and all recent additions and improvements;

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (compiled and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c. &c. &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES AT HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, AND AMOY, with names, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a valuable medium for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published from the Press of the Telegraph.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside the Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at the Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, &c.

There is no space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work will be respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, who the Office of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 6, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

Intimations.

"CAMPHYLENE"
 A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c. and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c. Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manufactured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. The Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each. The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, 14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 27th April, 1891.

WANTED.
 A POSITION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or to take care of an invalid lady. Will travel if desired. Speak German, English and French. References.

Apply to S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 11th May, 1891.

NOTICE.
 THE JELEBU MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND of 5% for the half year ending 31st February, 1891, having been declared, Coupon No. 2 in the Jelebu Mining and Trading Company Limited, in Hongkong and Singapore on and after to-day as follows:—

Lot A for 50 Shares with \$12.50
 " B " " " 5.00
 " C " " " 1.25
 HUTTENBACH BROTHERS & Co., General Agents, Singapore, 30th April, 1891.

W. S. MARTEN,
 ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains (100).)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE ARE invested entirely within the British Colonies, and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue, 200 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$63 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tis. 275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 70 per share, nominal.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$308 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$92 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$91.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$46 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$185 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—14 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$72 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$21 per share, nominal.

Punjun and Sunghie Dua Samantas Mining Co.—\$31 per share, sellers.

The Rumb Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sales and buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$400 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$51 per share, buyers.

The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.

Cruikshank & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.

10th May, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	WIND	TEMP.	SEA	MOON
Wanchow	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Yokohama	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Shanghai	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Foochow	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Amoy	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Swatow	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Shanghai	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Yokohama	SW	80	1/2	1/2
Wanchow	SW	80	1/2	1/2

The barometer falling. Weather cloudy, rather warm and breezy. The temperature in the shade 80° F. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. Direction of the wind to the south. Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale of the weather, 3 miles per hour. Clouds, 4000 feet. Fog, 4000 feet. Rain, 1/2 inch. Thunder, 1/2 inch. Dew, 1/2 inch. Rain in the last 24 hours, 1/2 inch.

Hongkong, Observatory, 19th May, 1891.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ARAOAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 10th May—Nagasaki 14th May, Coals—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 12th May—Whampoa 14th May, General—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

BENTON, British steamer, 1,496, Thomson, 19th May—Singapore 13th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BOWMAN, British steamer, 1,550, Watley, 12th May—Cardiff 26th March, Coals—British Government.

CHIKANG, HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 927, H. Dinadale, 18th May—Singapore